FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA TALKS SCHEDULED FOR 19-20 JUNE

PA142230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Next week Panama City will be the site of a new round of Contadora Group talks, according to the following announcement by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias:

[Begin recording] We have already issued invitations to concerned parties about a new round of talks here in Panama 19-20 June. Substantial progress has been made in reaching final agreements, and we hope to have a Contadora peace document ready by mid-July. We will then hold the necessary consultations with the countries in the area. Once the document is adapted to the individual interests of each state, we may proceed to sign it in July or early August.

This is the timetable we have set for ourselves during the last meeting in Bogota, and the plenipotentiary representatives of the Contadora Group are determined to keep it. I repeat, despite setbacks which were beyond the control of the Contadora Group, we still feel that the Contadora framework is the only option for a solution and the Contadora Group will continue struggling strenuously to see that it become a reality soon. [end recording]

OAS COMMISSION BEGINS INVESTIGATION IN COSTA RICA

OAS Secretary General Arrives

PA152237 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares arrived in Costa Rica this afternoon to coordinate the activities of the investigating commission formed by the OAS Permanent Council. He was received at Juan Santamaria International Airport by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and OAS representative to Costa Rica Fernando Bravo Gomez, as well as by other OAS officials who arrived yesterday.

Baena Soares met for several minutes with Foreign Minister Gutierrez, after which he made a brief statement to reporters. His first words were: I wish to tell Costa Ricans that I am here to implement a resolution that was approved unanimously by the OAS Permanent Council. He explained that the other members of the commission will arrive in the next few hours. He noted that this is his first visit to Costa Rica and that he will use all of his interest in the country and his working ability to carry out, as much as possible, the mission entrusted to him by the Permanent Council. Baena Soares reiterated that he will assist the investigating commission, which is made up of four Latin American countries.

Although the OAS secretary general declined to specify how long he will remain in the country, saying that he must first consult with commission members, arrangements have been made for him to spend 1 week in Costa Rica. He will receive documentation and other evidence, and make at least one visit to the area where the armed attack took place on 31 May.

Baena Soares said that he could not hold a press conference on this situation or on his role with the representatives of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama, because an investigation is under way.

Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera arrived in this country this afternoon. He is the first of the four representatives appointed by the OAS Permanent Council to arrive in the country. Cabrera arrived at Juan Santamaria International Airport only 40 minutes after the OAS secretary general.

Mexican delegate Under Secretary Ricardo Valero and Colombian representative Julio Londono will arrive tomorrow, Saturday, at noon, and so will some members of the Venezuelan delegation, although Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister German Navas will not arrive until noon on Sunday. Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Guillermo Fernandez de Soto is also scheduled to arrive.

The Costa Rican protest to the Nicaraguan Government over an armed attack in which two members of a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol were killed and six others wounded will be formally presented on Monday. Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, who met in the afternoon with OAS Secretary General Baena Soares, said the charge will be formally lodged and evidence gathered at the site of the incident will be presented. By Monday morning, the investigating commission will have been installed in office and will begin receiving evidence, which includes depositions from officers and members of the patrol that was ambushed at Las Crucitas.

The members of the OAS fact-finding commission will be received by President Luis Alberto Monge on Sunday afternoon. The meeting will take place at 1700 at the Presidential Palace. It will be a courtesy visit in which the president will exchange ideas with the visitors. The president has said that the presence of the OAS secretary general and the deputy foreign ministers of the four countries appointed by the OAS Permanent Council will make it possible for justice to be rendered our country, which has been victimized.

Commission Holds Session

PA161905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jun (AFP) -- The OAS investigating commission on the border incident between Nicaragua and Costa Rica last 31 May started its work in San Jose today with a statement by Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos.

The commission, made up of the OAS secretary general, Brazilian Joao Baena Soares, and the deputy foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela (the four Contadora Group member nations), met this morning for the first time in a hotel near San Jose, accompanied by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Gutierrez. This first working session was held behind closed doors, but reliable sources said that on Monday it will go to Liberia, 230 km northwest of San Jose. From this city, the commission will be able to fly by helicopter Tuesday morning to the site of the incident, Las Crucitas, located on the banks of Rio San Juan, on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, where two Costa Rican civil guardsmen were killed in an ambush.

The Costa Rican Government blamed the Sandinist People's Army for this "aggression" and asked for an OAS investigation, while Managua denies all responsibility, charging the CIA and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance with being responsible.

Receives Evidence

PA162232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2023 GMT 16 Jun 85

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jun (EFE) -- The OAS commission that will investigate the death of two Costa Rican civil guardsmen at the Nicaraguan border received evidence from the Costa Rican Government today that seeks to demonstrate the participation of Sandinist troops in the incident.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez explained to the OAS commission members details of the 31 May incident in the Costa Rican region of Las Crucitas where the patrol was ambushed.

Johnny Campos, deputy security minister, and Colonel Oscar Vidal, director of the Civil Guard, also presented other evidence, including mortar and ammunition shells found in Costa Rican territory.

Diplomatic sources explained that with these reports the OAS commission will begin its work to determine who was really responsible for the attack on the Costa Rican patrol.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that the evidence supplied included approximately 60 denunciations and protests presented by Costa Rica to Nicaragua since 1982. "With these documents we will meet tonight with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, will travel to the site of the incident, approximately 300 km north of this capital, early this week and then submit a report to the OAS Permanent Council.

The commission is composed of Brazilian Joao Clemente Brena Soares, OAS secretary general; Ricardo Valero, Mexican deputy secretary; Jose Cabrera, Panamanian deputy foreign minister; Julio Londono, Colombian ambassador to Panama; and Venezuelan Eduardo Soto, sector director general of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry. The deputy foreign ministers of Colombia and Venezuela, Guillermo Fernandez de Soto and German Nava Carrillo, who participated as observers today, will leave for Panama tomorrow to attend the meeting of plenipotentiaries of the Contadora Group and Central America scheduled for Tuesday.

Gutierrez said that Costa Rica is inclined to have Nicaraguan delegates explain their views to the OAS commission in this country "where they will have all the facilities."

BANK HOLIDAY EXTENDED UNTIL 18 JUNE

PY170143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0114 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (TELAM) -- The bank holiday ordered by the government will be extended until 18 June. We believe that the banks will reopen on 19 June. This statement was made tonight by Jose Luis Machinea, under secretary of planning, during an interview with Argentina Televisora Color.

FOOD PRICES INCREASE 15-45 PERCENT IN 24 HOURS

PY151735 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- Increases ranging between 15 and 45 percent hit the main components of the family breadbasket during the past 48 hours following reports that the government would be adopting drastic economic measures. This was verified by means of a survey carried out by the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS News Agency in a number of federal capital stores, showing that foodstuffs had risen by 45 percent.

Storekeepers said the effects of the lack of powdered milk and other commodities will be felt as from Monday and added that they expected domestic consumption would be down by at least 20 percent at the start of the coming week.

Merchants questioned by the agency confirmed that during the previous couple of days wholesalers and retailers had withdrawn large sums of cash from their bank deposits and invested the funds in merchandise as a precautionary measure to increase stocks before the price freeze came into effect. Foodstuff prices commenced to rise early on Thursday, starting at about 15 percent and gradually reaching 45 percent, as was the case with powdered milk. Bread went up by 20 percent as compared with the price of this commodity on Wednesday. However, the most spectacular rise was that of the price of meat which went up by 120 percent during the month of June. In this case the price was affected by the fluctuation in the price of steers in the Liniers market.

Soft drinks and wines remain at prices fixed during the past ten days. These were 35 and 50 percent, respectively, but they are expected to increase again by 30 percent during the coming week. Fruit, vegetables, cheese and rice prices are more or less stable within actual conditions of inflation and devaluations. Clothes and shoes remained stable during the past two days, although they had been hiked at between 20 and 25 percent by merchants who took advantage of the increased demand for Father's Day.

MANY CONGRESSMEN BOYCOTT INTERIOR MINISTER'S MEETING

PY151722 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli got the official cold shoulder yesterday from three of the four Peronist lower house blocs, who did not show up for his talk session with political party leaders to fill them in on details of the government's new economic measures, but nonetheless met with representatives from 13 parties across the political spectrum. Falling in line with the General Confederation of Labour's snub to Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo, after long hours of indecision, Justicialist congressmen said no thanks to Troccoli's invitation, upset over not being forewarned about the government's economic turnabout.

Only the Justicialist Unity bloc, closely tied to the 62 Organizations and represented by Deputies Diego Ibanez and Julio Cesar Araoz, bothered to explain their lack of interest in Troccoli's invitation.

"The relations between the executive and Congress are seriously perturbed," said bloc spokesman Ibanez, "by the administration's insistence on adopting unilateral measures using criteria more in line with a de facto rather than a democratic government."

But Peronist deputies from the October 17 bloc, whose members side with Herminio Iglesias, apparently got their signals crossed with their other party peers. Norberto Imbelloni, Mario Gurioldi, and Francisco Villada (all from Buenos Aires) were present, along with Intransigent Miguel Montserrat, Democratic Centre Union Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray and Christian Democrat Augusto Conte.

All told, some 50 leaders from a wide range of political parties were on hand. The only party with a congressional seat not present was the Movement for Integration and Development.

Troccoli admitted that Congress should have participated in the decision, but the government resorted to this method due to the "extreme state of national emergency," and called on political parties to help by explaining "well" the economic measures adopted, so they would we "well received by public opinion." But most party representatives present rejected the economic programme, calling it recessive and an offshoot from the IMF accord.

BANCO DE ITALIA NOT TO BE LIQUIDATED

PY141252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (TELAM) -- Communique No 5,427 of the Argentine Central Bank states that it has been decided not to liquidate Banco de Italia. Instead a preventive intervention was ordered to seek a proper solution to the bank's current situation. The communique adds that the high social and economic interests which are at stake, and the alternatives offered by the legislation in force for cases like this were taken into consideration when arriving at this decision.

TWO POLICEMEN INJURED WHILE DEACTIVATING BOMB

PY122159 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1237 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Rosario, 12 Jun (TELAM) -- Two members of Regional Police Unit II bomb squad were seriously injured when they tried to deactivate a bomb placed in one of the bathrooms in the Rosario court mezzanine. The two policemen were immediately taken to Dr Clemente Alvarez' first aid station, where they are now being treated.

The bomb went off after 0830 and caused a great commotion in the area, located in the neighborhood of Independencia Park. The court building occupies a block bordered by Montevideo, Moreno, and Balcarce Streets and by Pellegrini Avenue.

The bomb squad apparently was alerted by an anonymous caller who reported that one or more bombs had been placed in the building. The squad was immediately mobilized.

Right now it is past 0900 and bomb squad members who came out of the blast unhurt are looking for other bombs in the building. Traffic on Balcarce Street between Montevideo and Pellegrini has been stopped.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES END TO STATE OF SIEGE

PY170418 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Address to the nation by Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia Rodriguez over radio and television in Santiago on 16 June -- live]

[Text] I am addressing you tonight in keeping with specific orders given to me by His Excellency, the president; and I beg you to forgive me for interrupting the programs you were enjoying in the intimacy of your homes to inform you of something of interest to the nation.

In keeping with a supreme national decree that will be published in tomorrow's gazette and in keeping with those powers bestowed upon him by the national Constitution, the president of the Republic has decided to continue implementing the state of emergency, but to end the state of siege before its scheduled expiration date.

As the public was informed at the time the state of siege was extended on 6 May, the supreme government noted that the duration of the state of siege would be shorter than the time it was supposed to be in force. Moreover, the government reasserted that since it was an exceptional measure it was essentially a temporary measure.

At this time we would like to note that after making a comprehensive evaluation of the general sitaution prevailing in the country, we have witnessed that throughout the period that the state of siege has been in force there has been a substantial decrease of those systematic subversive practices that began to increasingly affect the activities of various national sectors. It was these practices which made it necessary for the enforcement of the state of siege in November 1984.

There have been some isolated violent incidents, which have been severely repudiated, but these have not been that frequent; and moreover, they have not apparently undermined the positive reaction of important civilian sectors which have held a constructive attitude by respecting the laws and by categorically rejecting the practices that only undermine the nation. In addition, we must note that the government strongly hopes that despite the enforcement of exceptional powers, that process which the country has undertaken to lead it to the institutional, economic, and social development may be carried out within the framework of greater freedom of opinion and information.

However, all Chileans must be aware that the government is hereby expressing its confidence in the people by trusting the good sense of citizens, and that in so doing it is also hoping that Chilean citizens will be able to properly appreciate the step that is being taken.

We are aware that there are certain groups that are not interested in the gradual and steady advance of the institutionalization of the country, which if not hindered by cunning people or by those who ignore the real situation the country is experiencing, will lead us to the greatly sought solid and stable democracy that all Chileans aspire to achieve within the specified constitutional deadlines in an orderly and peaceful manner. The supreme government relies on the great majority of Chileans, on the youth that want to study, on the Chilean men and women who want to achieve economic stability and development, on those who work on those who are retired or who are seeking employment, and who hope to achieve prosperity and a state of well being.

The government has confidence in the great majority of the people because Chileans want a period of peaceful and promising progress in order for the country to achieve the best level of organization and expansion to stimulate and consolidate our spiritual and material development.

Because of this confidence the government believes that the absence of the state of siege will be fully understood by all Chileans.

In this regard the government gives special consideration to the news media, which it expects to be the first group to provide a valuable and indispensable contribution to the current process and to the process we will experience in the future by fomenting responsibility and the spirit of unity and integration necessary to build the nation.

Now that only the state of emergency is in force, an emergency situation which has historically been implemented in Chile during various times of its history, there will be very limited restrictions on information without suspensions or censorship, and the restrictions will only affect certain acts prohibited by the Constitution, and current laws such as the laws related to terrorism, public disorder, or of a political party nature.

There will be a substantial variation regarding the measures enforced during the state of siege, which ends tomorrow, a situation which the government expects will be fully understood by the people. It should be pointed out that the limitations on mobilization and other measures which have always been the attributions of the chiefs of the emergency zones will continue under their control in accordance with the situation of every region in the national territory.

It is our dtuy to convey the message that the government would deeply regret more than anyone the frustration it would experience, if its confidence in the maturity of the population were affected by acts, and if due to the violation of the Constitution and the law,the government were forced once again to take exceptional measures. Those who sponsor or advocate words or actions that violate the law would be making a very serious mistake and would be causing serious damage to the country to the present and the future.

What we need is the positive attitude of all Chileans because what we are doing is not for anyone in particular but for the entire nation. We only want days of greatness for the nation with the preservation of national values. We will achieve this if we have the necessary intelligence and prudence to follow the path established by the country without following actions which would violate our rules and principles and without hate or selfishness. Thank you very much, and good night.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH JAPAN -- A technical cooperation accord has been signed by Japanese Ambassador to Chile Koichi Komura and Chilean Transport Minister Enrique Escobar. According to this agreement, Japan will grant Chile technical aid for the reconstruction of maritime ports. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 85 PY]

OIL IMPORTS FROM PRC -- The Chilean National Petroleum Enterprise has signed an agreement with the PRC Covernment to import 100,000 tons of oil. The oil will be shipped early in July. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 85 PY]

CANADIAN COPPER MINING PROJECT -- Mining Minister Samuel Lira Ovalle yesterday announced in Iquique, First Region, that the Canadian mining company Rio Alex will start construction on a new copper mining project this year. The Cerro Colorado mining project, which is worth $240 million, will produce from 55,000 to 60,000 tons of fine copper. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spansih 1100 GMT 4 Jun 85 PY]

JUDGE ORDERS TWO SOVIET SHIPS EMBARGOED

PY141620 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] This report comes from Chiclayo: Two Soviet ships have been embargoed on orders of a Lima judge, in compliance with the claim for 400 billion soles submitted by the Public Fisheries Enterprise against the Pacific Incorporated Company. This measure was taken yesterday against the flag ships (Wilson Spitz) and (Tambo), aboard which more than 1,500 tons of frozen fish were found. The fish was later transferred to Peruvian ships.

It has been reported at Pimentel port that the embargo was ordered by Judge (Jose de la Barra Barrera), with the knowledge of the port authorities and the Peruvian Navy.

The ships are anchored 5 miles from the port of Pimentel, where they will remain until the debt is paid.

Termed 'Commercial Problem'

PY151606 Lima Televisora Lima in Spanish 0415 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Fisheries Minister Ismael Benavides has stated that the problem with the Soviet fishing ships is not an international but a purely commerical problem. He said that the case falls under the Constitution and the laws of the country. Benavides explained that the necessary efforts are being made to reach a satisfactory agreement.

EXPELLED SILES' KIDNAPPERS STRANDED IN LIMA

PY152357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2031 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 15 Jun (EFE) -- Bolivian police were not present today at Lima airport to take charge of the abductors of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo who arrived from Spain escorted by two Spanish policemen. Captain Antonio Barriga and Lieutenant Nelson Campos, both former members of the Bolivian police, abducted President Siles in October 1984. They were charged by Bolivian courts although they had been living in Spain as refugees. They were recently expelled from Spain.

The Bolivians and their escort arrived on Iberia flight 935 and should have traveled to La Paz on flight 918 on board Lloyd Bolivian Airline [LAB], but there was no one at Jorge Chavez Airport in Lima to take charge of them.

LAB refused to take them without escorts. Now the authorities are studying what to do with the Bolivians, who for the time being are staying at the Peruvian police immigration department at Lima's international airport.

The Spanish policemen reported that they only had orders to bring them to Lima and cannot continue with the expelled Bolivians as far as Bolivia. The Peruvian police also stated that it cannot intervene in the case.

MEMBERS OF OAS INVESTIGATING COMMISSION NAMED

PA141620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1126 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jun (AFP) -- The Costa Rican-Nicaraguan problem "is such that the Central American governments have clearly expressed their willingness to conduct talks and peaceful negotiations as an alternative to the use of force or armed confrontation," the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat indicated here last night. In a communique issued by the Foreign Relations Secretariat it was stated that "in this spirit" it has designated a delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Secretary Ricardo Valero to participate in the commission which the OAS decided to create during a meeting held on 7 June.

"The controversy in which these two countries are involved attests to the need to give a greater and more tangible support to the Contadora Group's negotiating efforts," the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat's note points out. The communique recalls the incidents that created tension between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the support shown during the 7 June meeting for the Contadora Group, the members of which (Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico) were charged with investigating what happened.

The Mexican delegation also includes Claude Heller, the Foreign Relations Secretariat general director for United Nations, and Brigade General Juan Salinas, military and air force attache of the Mexican Embassy in Costa Rica.

12 INJURED IN POLITICAL PARTIES CLASH

PA142307 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1638 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jun (DPA) -- Twelve persons were injured when pro-government and opposition militants clashed in Monterrey, 950 km north of Mexico City, the local press reported today. The incident took place yesterday when Fernando Canales Clarion, a candidate for governor of Neuvo Leon on the National Action Party (PAN) ticket, was touring two workers' neighborhoods controlled by the pro-government Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

According to the report, a group of PRI followers, instigated by a labor union leader, threw stones at the PAN candidate, a Monterrey businessman who claims he has a good chance of winning the 7 July elections. Canales blamed the state government for provoking the incident, but the Attorney General's Office announced that it will charge the PAN candidate for "instigating the violence." The candidate told the Mexico City newspaper LA JORNADA that "we reject violence, but we will not remain passive in the face of provocation."

The PRI candidate, Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, blamed "the reactionaries" for creating "a number of provocations" in order "to mar the elections which they know they have already lost."

PAN is the main opposition party in Mexico and the only one with any chance of winning in some electoral districts in Mexico City and in the northern part of the country. In the 1982 presidential elections, the PAN won 16 percent of the votes.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID PAYS VISIT TO BELGIUM

For AFP, NOTIMEX, and XHDF Television coverage of the visit to Belgium by President De la Madrid, including details of the financial agreements which were signed, see the Belgium subsection of the Benelux section of the 17 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COSTA RICA

PROSECUTOR ORDERS TITO CHAMORRO RETENTION

PA142318 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Fernando Cruz Castro, chief of the prosecutor's office, has ordered the retention of Roberto "Tito" Chamorro, Eden Pastora's deputy, captured in Boca San Jose, Sarapiqui. Cruz Castro's decision is based on a request by Costa Rican Socialist Party Deputy Alvaro Montero Mejia. The legislator and presidential candidate told the prosecutor's office that he has evidence that Chamorro is responsible for the ambush in which two civil guardsmen were killed in Las Crucitas on 31 May. Cruz Castro summoned Montero Mejia to testify about this. The Socialist legislator is to appear before Cruz Castro early today.

Regarding Tito Chamorro, Cruz Castro said that although he entered the country illegally, he has not committed any crimes so the only punishment for him would be deportation.

Asked about Montero Mejia's claims, Toto Chamorro said he is not afraid of an investigation. He said: The Costa Rican Government knows how the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] behaved while it controlled areas near the San Juan River. He emphasized that ARDE left the Tango Base on 29 May and not as it was reportedly by an anti-Sandinist [as heard] source which claimed that ARDE was controlling the base on the day of the attack on Las Crucitas.

Contrary to Chamorro's statement, it was reported that he has been in Costa Rica since Tuesday at the latest. This report is based on the fact that Tito Chamorro had met with Chaparro Emiliano and members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] in San Jose. At this meeting Chamorro asked the FDN to help him with weapons and ammunition, but the organization rejected the request.

Chamorro was arrested by rural guardsmen in Boca San Jose, Sarapiqui. He was accompanied by Felix Martin Villalobos and Octavio Chamorro Gonzalez. The counterrevolutionary leader said that he entered Costa Rica to receive medical attention, but Colonel Pedro Arias, deputy director of the Rural Guard, explained that he was captured trying to enter Nicaragua.

Chamorro said that when he entered Costa Rica on Wednesday he did not go through an immigration office. He said that ARDE does not have an established mechanism for its people to enter the country legally or to transfer merchandise from here to Nicaragua. We have ARDE seals for immigration (?offices) on the other side, but who are we going to present our passports to here, he asked. In addition, he said that ARDE was not invited to join the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity. This group was organized at a meeting held in San Salvador by anti-Sandinist leaders Alfonso Robelo, Alfonso [name as heard] Calero, and Arturo Cruz. We are interested in participating in all meetings aimed at liberating our people; if we did not attend it was because we were not invited, he maintained. Chamorro said that ARDE does not have many military supplies to fight the Nicaraguan Government. Civil guardsmen arrested him 2 nights ago carrying in [words indistinct] of various caliber and accompanied by two other anti-Sandinists. Addressing the local media, he recalled that the Sandinist Army has been attacking the area under ARDE control for 20 days and has forced them to abandon positions.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH 'HOMELAND-TRUTH' GROUP

PA142337 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Several members of the Homeland and Truth [Patria y Verdad] [as heard] group have met with Colonel Sergio Fernandez, officer in charge of the Intelligence and Security Directorate.

This group claimed responsibility for sabotaging the Costa Rican Electricity Institute pylon on Tuesday. According to Fernandez, the individuals who met with him told him that they did not agree with the action carried out by their Companero Juan Jose Saborio Campos, Commander Javier. Fernandez added that those who met with him also gave him a list of names of Homeland and Truth members who did not support the sabotage. They said that they will furnish information on the group's origin, objectives, and activities in the next few days. Fernandez did not disclose the names of the persons he met, but said they are well-known Costa Ricans.

ALTERNATE SYSTEM RESTORES NORTHERN AREA ELECTRICITY

PA140257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Electrical service to Liberia and the northern area has been restored at 0300 through an alternate system. Costa Rican Electricity Institute, ICE, Public Relations Director William Solano has reported that the repair of the Canas-Liberia powerline will cost about 300,000 colones. ICE officials are in constant contact with national authorities trying to determine the nature of the sabotage blamed on the anti-communist organization Homeland and Freedom. ICE officials report that Costa Rica has been selling Nicaragua energy worth $350,000 every month. More than $1 million in energy every month was supplied to Nicaragua about 1 year ago. Nevertheless, because of Nicaragua's debt with Costa Rica, more than $200 million, the sale of energy to Nicaragua has been decreased.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

PA152305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1144 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jun (AFP) -- The Governments of Costa Rica and the USSR signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement for 1985-86 during a ceremony last night at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry.

The agreement signed by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Culture Minister Hernan Gonzalez, and Soviet Ambassador Yuriy I. Pavlov contains issues related to science, education, culture, art, cinematography, television, the news media, archives, copyrights, book publishing, sports, and public health.

During the ceremony Culture Minister Gonzalez mentioned the importance of the agreement by stressing "the need for aid and encouragement in arts and sciences." He said Costa Rica will be represented in the USSR with examples of Costa Rican culture, and promised that "our publishing houses will participate in the next book fair in Moscow. Meanwhile, Ambassador Pavlov said this agreement is not a mere formality; our countries give a lot of attention to these activities: science, art and sports. He added that the political and ideological differences between their countries "have not been obstacles" to the successful development of the agreement, which deals with other issues.

EL SALVADOR

RIVERA Y DAMAS COMMENTS ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA151310 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Interview with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, by unidentified Radio Cadena YSU reporter; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [YSU reporter] Monsignor, taking advantage of a few minutes of your precious time, we wish to address various issues.

The fact that violence and the domestic conflict continue to bleed the country is a matter of concern for the entire nation. It is also being said that the third meeting between the government and the rebels in search of detente will not be held. We would like to begin this interview by asking your opinion regarding these issues.

[Rivera y Damas] I believe that we are currently experiencing what we could call a pause in the area of dialogue, but the dialogue is not over. I understand, from my talks with the interested parties, that they are waiting to agree on where and when, but this does not mean that there is no will to hold a dialogue. We will continue to work hard to get this information and to get the parties to reach an agreement as to where and when the dialogue will be held.

[Reporter] Monsignor, some say that the two parties are trying, on their own, to establish their own system for a dialogue. When the government suggests a preliminary meeting to be held abroad the leftists say that the preliminary meeting must be held within the country. This seesaw situation has been going on since November, and there is no definite date for a third meeting to search for detente and peace in El Salvador. Meanwhile, uncertainty continues to grow among the Salvadoran people. How does the Catholic Church, which you head, view this situation?

[Rivera y Damas] We all agree on the need for a preliminary meeting because a public dialogue cannot be held unless an agreement has been reached and made public at the right time. I believe that the poor results -- I would not use the word failure -- of the La Palma and Ayagualo talks were a result of the great expectations created around these talks. There were no preliminary talks and consequently, the results were poor because time passed too quickly, and a day was not enough to reach a substantial agreement. Therefore, I believe that preliminary meetings are necessary. I also believe that whether these meetings are held locally or abroad is unimportant. What is important is that the preliminary meetings be held and lead up to a public meeting so that this can be presented to the people as something positive, something that will show that in our situation dialogue is an alternative to conflict.

[Reporter] Monsignor, two other things are creating concern here in El Salvador. First, what is the position of the church in view of the recent increase in sabotage of the power lines, the struggle in the eastern sector of the country, and the government blaming the leftist forces for the destruction of the country's productive and economic system?

[Rivera y Damas] Here and abroad I have always said that I see a contradiction in the two objectives of the guerrillas; that is, to attack military targets -- it is quite logical that in a war like this one this should occur -- and to destroy the country's infrastructure. I feel that if they want their military actions to have some success that they need the support of the people and they cannot have this support if they continue their destructive actions. These two things contradict each other. I see this war as useless because the objectives of the guerrillas cannot be achieved since they contradict each other. This is my simple way of viewing things. I have told them this in person, and I have also said it publicly here in the country and abroad.

[Reporter] Monsignor, regarding the disappearance of the money that the Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing and Murdered People in El Salvador and the Savadoran Human Rights Commission had and used to fund their activities, we understand that addresses were stolen from the files and that these included the names of abandoned people who were receiving food from the institution. We understand that this matter has not been investigated. What information does the church have on this?

[Rivera y Damas] I have no firsthand information regarding this matter. I have not been visited by the persons affected. I have read about the matter and I have learned of this indirectly. I believe that all use of force is deplorable. I do not think that something like this is correct and charges must be filed. I feel that if we are truly interested in creating a different environment, we must begin by avoiding this sort of incident.

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COUNCIL OPPOSES DIALOGUE

PA120434 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] The Council for National Mobilization, CMN, has issued a communique in which it expresses its opposition to the dialogue, this time stating that the dialogues here and in Nicaragua are a hoax. According to the CMN, the neomodernist church of El Salvador is the entity charged with the success of the plan, which is to obtain political and military recognition for the subversive bands. In trying to justify its position the CMN, which President Duarte once termed fascist, says that its position is invariable and that there should be not talks with the communists, "especially now that our Armed Forces are defeating them."

"Besides, it is immoral to keep talking to the subversives after the savage massacre they carried out several weeks ago in Santa Cruz La Loma," the CMN said. "It would be an unforgivable insult to the people who have been the victims of the communists' insane violence. In view of the situation, we wish to repeat what we have said before: The authorities would be failing in their duty if, instead of placing the subversives under arrest, they proceed to hold talks in the country, before the amnesty is truly effective," the CMN indicated. "Under no circumstances must we think that the FMLN is protected by the law. If the subversives are considered outlaws, they should be dealt with as such, otherwise what is the sense of fighting them," the CMN asks. "No one in his right mind, unless they are collaborating with the communist plan, will disagree that the members of the FMLN-FDR are outlaws" the CMN states.

The CMN is asking the Armed Forces not to support with their presence the talks with the subversives. "We ask this in memory of those killed in the line of duty, for the honor of the military institution, which, whether we like it or not, has always been and will continue to be the last resource for the nation's survival," the CMN said.

ARMY COMMANDER SAYS 'SENTINEL PLAN' SUCCESSFUL

PA141536 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Passages with quotation marks recorded]

[Text] In analyzing the actions carried out as part of the "Sentinel Plan," Lieutenant Colonel Napoleon Hernandez Marin, one of the military commanders of the 6th Infantry Brigade, has described them as successful. The "Sentinel Plan" is a counterinsurgency military operation carried out in areas infested by FMLN forces by the 6th Infantry Brigade and the Atonal Battalion, both stationed in the eastern Usulutan Department, and other Army units.

[Hernandez] "We could say that the military actions carried out during the month of May were 80 percent favorable for us. They were favorable specifically as a result of the 'Sentinel Plan,' which was successful to a large extent, and also through our relentless actions in the department carried out by units under the brigade's command.

"Of course, there have been damages as a result of the situation, but in general, the military activities have been 80 percent favorable to the Armed Forces."

Regarding the casualties on both sides as a result of the clashes, Lt Col Hernandez said that the Army had sustained very few, while the guerrillas sustained between 25 and 30 casualties during clashes that occurred on different days and various places in Usulutan Department.

[Hernandez] "So, the [words indistinct] during the month of May has resulted in approximately 25 to 30 guerrillas killed, and an undetermined number of casualties, and this is only in this department as a result of the activities in this department. We know that along the coast, near [words indistinct], the guerrillas sustained some 14 casualties [words indistinct] Jucuaran, north of Santa Elena, [name indistinct], Francisco Javier, [words indistinct]."

Lt Col Hernandez also noted that the Atonal Battalion was withdrawn from the conflictive Jucuaran area for a rest period, and not because it had sustained numerous casualties, as the guerrillas have reported.

[Hernandez] "This is a normal procedure. Whenever a unit has been operating for over a period of time, it goes on what we call a rest and recovery period, so that its personnel can rest and [words indistinct]. This is not necessarily caused by a large number of casualties, which in this case did not make any of our units inoperative. Fortunately, we have the initiative, and therefore it is not likely that we would be forced to withdraw a unit because of a large number of casualties. This is another one of their big lies, [words indistinct].

Lt Col Hernandez added that at this time there is fighting going on in Jucuaran, where guerrillas and Army troops have been engaged in bloody clashes for several days.

[Hernandez] "Right now, there are clashes going on only in Jucuaran, where the Bracamonte Battalion has detected the presence of terrorists in some areas and is currently eliminating them."

Regarding the two employees of the (Benson) Electric Company, Jose Alberto Henriquez and Jose Inocente Flores, who were seriously injured after stepping on a mine that the FMLN extremists had left in the area where they had sabotaged 12 power pylons, Col Hernandez said:

[Hernandez] "We have reports of two workers who were injured as a result of a mine explosion. What occurred was that the workers did not go back to the area after they were informed that it had been cleared, and apparently when they did go back the following day, the area was mined again. The Armed Forces has already cleared the area, but unfortunately, the workers did not arrive until the following day. Apparently, the mine that caused the accident was left there after the area had been cleaned."

In conclusion, Col Hernandez asked the Salvadoran people to cooperate with the Army to eliminate the guerrillas.

[Hernandez] "I urge the people to cooperate with the Armed Forces, so that we can eliminate the problem of subversion. If the people remain indifferent, the Armed Forces will not be able to do it all, as hard as they may try. We need the people's cooperation, we ask them to inform us of terrorist activities they detect in advance and of threats they receive, so that we may act accordingly. As I have told journalists and reporters on other occasions, we do not have a crystal ball to tell us where they will be appearing next, we need the people's cooperation in order to counter their activities.

COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION ENDS IN EAST REGION

PA141545 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Jun 85 pp 2, 45

[Text] "The Heroes of the East" operation has successfully ended. It was personally directed by Colonel Miguel Alfredo Vasconcelos, commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade, headquartered in Usulutan. One of the last counterinsurgency actions was the defeat of a large subversive column that had just toppled two power poles and was preparing to burn two tankers near the turnoff to Jiquilisco. Three terrorists were killed and many others were seriously wounded in the action. The terrorists took their wounded with them in their flight to the south.

The 6th Infantry Brigade troops have been in constant movement, covering rural areas, roads, and suburban areas of the towns of Santa Maria, San Agustin, Jiquilisco, Santiago de Maria, Jucuapa, and Villa El Triunfo. They have also maintained a constant presence in Jucuaran and nearby rural areas. Terrorist Pedro Hernandez Hernandez, also known as "Juan," surrendered to the authorities in Jucuaran. He turned over to the authorities an M-16 rifle with 5 clips and 270 5.56-mm cartridges.

FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED IN MORAZAN DEPARTMENT

PA150403 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0313 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador (ACAN-EFE) -- Today units of the Salvadoran Army's specialized battalions and rebel groups engaged in fierce clashes in northern Morazan Department, according to reports from military sources. The clashes took place on the banks of the Torola River and near the towns of Joateca and Perquin, 180 km from the capital. The sources have revealed that the guerrilla groups have threatened the civilian population in eight communities of northern Morazan Department, telling the people not to leave their houses because they have mined the highways in that area.

The Army has sent several helicopters and airplanes to northern Morazan Department, to support the infantry troops trying to counter the rebels' actions. Sources reported to ACAN-EFE that there is still no information on the results of these actions, adding that seven towns in northern La Union Department, also located in the eastern sector of the country, have been without electricity for 3 months due to the destruction of 50 percent of the electric poles by the guerrillas.

The FMLN is currently carrying out a sabotage campaign against electricity, started last Monday, and has destroyed at least 100 electric poles, particularly in the northern and eastern sector of the country. Radio Venceremos has reported in its latest broadcasts that the guerrilla forces have destroyed 25 poles per day in different sectors of the country since the campaign started. In addition, the antiguerrilla Atonal Battalion has sustained three casualties during clashes yesterday in a place known as El Zamorano, Tierra Blanca jurisdiction, 95 km east of San Salvador.

The Armed Forces are carrying out a counterinsurgency operation in southern Usulutan Department, with the participation of the specialized Atonal, Bracamonte, and (Oromontique) Battalions; fierce clashes have been reported, and a sizable number of casualties have been sustained by both sides, according to military and rebel sources.

The 4th Infantry Brigade continues search and comb operations near the main highway and mountain areas in Chalatenango Department, northern El Salvador, to prevent rebel sabotaging of electricity.

REPORTER ABDUCTED BY UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS

PA150318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Report by Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] YSU listeners: Family members of reporter Francisco Javier Campos, a correspondent for Radio Cadena Sonora and EL MUNDO, at noon today told Radio Cadena YSU that he was abducted this morning by four unidentified persons. According to Campos' relatives, the unidentified persons arrived at approximately 0730 in a panel truck. Campos was placed in the vehicle and taken to an unknown location. This took place in the Espana neighborhood, Mejicanos. Those responsible for this new act of absolute violation of the freedom of speech; we repeat, anyone responsible for the abduction of Francisco Javier Campos, we ask that his physical and personal safety be respected. This is a request we make especially because we consider such an act the most serious violation of the right to freedom of speech and of the integrity of a reporter, in this case Francisco Javier Campos, correspondent for EL MUNDO and Radio Cadena Sonora.

VENCEREMOS: HELICOPTER DOWNED IN MAJOR OPERATION

PA150200 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] On Friday, 14 June, in the morning, six battalions of the puppet Army launched an operation in the northern zone of Morazan Department. The battalions Arce and Fonseca, two battalions of the 3d Infantry Brigade, and two battalions of the Commando Training Center, based in San Francisco Gotera, are participating in this operation. This operation has received the greatest air support displayed so far, consisting of 8 fighter-bombers of the A37 Dragonfly and FUGA types; 2 D47 gunships; 21 helicopters of the H1UH Alouette and 500 Huey types, armed with rockets. All this war machinery dropped bombs, fired rockets, and strafed the zone where the special Arce Battalion transported its men in helicopters.

Attention, we report to our people that forces of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have launched a strong attack against the enemy with the following results: We shot down one U.S.-made helicopter and damaged another. In this operation against the U.S. airborne tactics in Morazan Department alone, the first report we have received indicates that the Arce Battalion has already suffered 15 dead. We repeat, in clashes in the northeast of Perquin, our forces shot down one helicopter and damaged another. These are the first reports received by Radio Venceremos regarding the aggressive and smashing attack carried out by our guerrilla units against the dictatorship's operation in Morazan Department. We are bleeding the special troops of the dictatorship. These are preliminary reports. We are asking out people to keep tuned to Radio Venceremos because we will be carrying full reports on the enormous blows we are dealing to the dictatorship troops and the Air Force.

This is another victory obtained by our people in Morazan Department; invicible and heroic Morazan; territory of the Moscarron Battle; grave of Domingo Monterrosa; grave of the U.S. plans in El Salvador. At last the enemy's troops arrived. Our welcome to them was to shoot down one helicopter, damage another, and inflict casualties on the Arce Battalion, the battalion of the assassin Staben, murderer of workers. These are the preliminary reports of another great victory in the invincible Morazan.

Attention, here are more reports on the aggressive and smashing attack by our guerrilla army in Morazan against the dictatorship's operation.

While in the northern zone we shot down one helicopter, damaged another, and inflicted casualties on the Arce Battalion, other units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade launched an attack against the enemy's rearguard in Morazan, ambushing a military convoy transporting troops of the 3d Infantry Brigade from Sociedad to Corinto, Morazan Department. This is another report from the zone of Chinameca, where our units damaged another helicopter. The report says that at 0600 on 10 June guerrilla units of the Julio Armando Climaco detachment ambushed a helicopter in Las Marias canton, Chinameca municipality. It was damaged and barely made it to San Miguel.

FDR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA120346 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Front, FDR, of El Salvador, dated 9 June in San Salvador]

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, of El Salvador outlines its view on recent developments affecting the country's political life, political demogoguery, and oppressive reality. Duarte's regime is trying to reflect both locally and internationally a picture of normalization and democratization of the country, which is but a house of cards built on propaganda and devoid of credibility. Therefore, we are not surprised that a few hours after submitting his presidential report stating: We are working to create a political space without conflicts or confrontations, we are acting with prudence and firmness; Duarte has sent out the security corps in a military operation against the hospital of the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security [ISSS], where unarmed workers were demanding a modest salary increase.

Does the political space offered to the workers by Duarte perhaps mean knocking them down and beating them? Does the fact that government forces engaged in a shoot-out amid patients and workers reflect the prudence of the Duarte administration? Through his action Duarte has shown firmness in defending the interests of the oligarchy and the Reagan administration as well as harshness and repression in confronting the just demands of the workers and the people. This is also demonstrated by the fact that he has already squandered 600 million colones to benefit the coffee-growing oligarchy and has responded with military operations to the workers' demand for a 300-colon increase.

Three events that occurred during the past 3 weeks prove the oppressive and warmongering nature of the Salvadoran Government's policy:

1. Duarte broke off the dialogue with the FDR-FMLN. Since November of last year the FDR has presented four concrete proposals to continue the process toward peaceful solution, and Duarte has rejected them four times without submitting any counterproposals. It is evident that the campaign promise to continue the dialogue was nothing but that: a demagogic promise by a politician seeking votes.

2. Duarte went to Washington and, under the shadow of his protector, Ronald Reagan, attained the dubious honor of becoming the first Latin American head of state to support the economic embargo against Nicaragua. Only Suazo Cordova, who arrived in Washington a few days later, has joined Duarte in this act of treason against Latin America. Duarte returned from the United States more a Reaganite than Reagan, and his 1 June speech is proof of this.

3. The repression which the Duarte government is carrying out against the labor movement; the killing of the union leaders of the National Administration of Water Works and Sewers [ANDA]; the military takeover of the ANDA installations; the arrest and dismissal of 49 leaders of that institution; the siege of hunger and harassment to which the workers of Pesca, Inc, the sugar refinery, the IES [expansion unknown], and others have been subjected because of labor conflicts he has refused to solve; the persecution of the members of the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers [ANDES]; and the maneuvers by the Labor Ministry to destroy trade union boards in order to impose a large enough number of hand-picked ones favorable to the government are evidence of an antilabor and antipopular policy. The most dramatic manifestation of this policy has been the armed attack on the ISSS hospital. First came the threats by Duarte, Bustamante, and Castillo Claramount. Then came the acts of repression.

The aforementioned clearly demonstrates the increasing submission of the Duarte administration to Ronald Reagan's designs and its subordination to the counterinsurgency plan drafted by the latter to achieve a military solution to the crisis in our country that will safeguard the interests of the United States and its local allies and not the people's interests. That is why Duarte has given up the dialogue and taken steps to oppress the trade union movement.

Our country is plagued by a crisis, but this crisis is not affecting all of the nation's sectors in the same manner. The most negative effects are dumped on the poorest people -- on the workers, peasants, and people at large, and this is the real, objective, and indisguisable cause of the workers' demands, the stoppages, and demonstrations. The government has refused to increase the workers' salaries by a few colones even though prices are spiraling and the real wages of the workers are currently half of what they were in 1979. Duarte cannot demand sacrifices from public employees on the grounds that half of the budget is being spent in an unpopular war and at the same time to on refusing to continue the dialogue. To pretend that the cause of the social unrest is an alleged subversive plan is like trying to cover the sun with one finger. It is tantamount to deluding oneself and trying to deceive the people, like the generals -- from Fernandez Martinez down to Molina and Romero -- tried to do.

It is not with threats, big sticks, and demagoguery that the people's hunger will be quenched, but by seriously attacking the causes of social problems: injustice and lack of freedom. As long as these problems continue, there will be strikes and the internal war will continue.

There is a possibility of conquering peace with justice and liberty. The FMLN-FDR and a huge majority of the people want peace. Now what is needed is for the Duarte government to set aside cheap demagoguery and arrogant attitudes and seriously seek a political solution through dialogue and negotiations. For this reason, in addition to strongly condemning the repression of the workers and the violation of the human rights of patients and medical personnel at the Social Security Hospital by security corps, the FDR hereby states its solidarity with the struggles of all the workers and reaffirms its will to continue working for a political solution. The FDR hereby denounces the coarse manipulations of the Labor Ministry against labor leaders elected by the workers in an effort to impose picked leaderships. The FDR urges all the workers to maintain their just and legitimate demands and to require the Duarte government to fulfill its commitment to maintain the dialogue to achieve a solution based on peace and liberty.

San Salvador, 9 June 1985

[Signed] Executive Committee of the FDR

Guillermo Ungo, president

Eduardo Calles and Ruben Zamora, vice presidents

HONDURAS

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS PROPOSED TO NICARAGUA

PA151904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today proposed to the Nicaraguan Government the release of more than 60 Honduran prisoners, currently in Nicaragua, in exchange for the weapons recovered from Sandinist soldiers. According to Tomas Arita Valle, acting Honduran foreign secretary, the exchange could take place as soon as an affirmative reply is received from the Nicaraguan Government. The Honduran proposal came in response to a protest note sent by Nicaragua to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat regarding the alleged ill-treatment experienced by the 18 Sandinist soldiers captured in April in Honduras.

The soldiers, traveling in seven trucks, were under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Porfirio Zepeda Rivera. They reached Honduras through the border area of El Espino where they were stopped and arrested, without resisting, by Honduran soldiers. The Sandinists were carrying Soviet-made AK-47 rifles and remained under arrest at the headquarters of the 11th Infantry Brigade until the time of their return to their country.

This week, the Nicaraguan Government accused the Honduran Army of torturing the captured soldiers. The charge was included in a note signed by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. In rejecting the charge, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat state: "The best proof of the professionalism exercised by the Honduran Army is the way in which the invading troops were captured. No serious consequences, which would have justified your violation of our national territory, occurred." It immediately added: "As far as concerns the return of the weapons that were in the possession of the Nicaraguan soldiers, I am pleased to inform Your Excellency that my government has no objection to honoring that request, as long as the Nicaraguan Government agrees to release approximately 70 Honduran citizens who are being held in various prisons in that country."

Most of the Honduran who are imprisoned in Nicaragua are fishermen who were caught fishing in Nicaraguan waters, but some others have been accused of contraband and even of counterrevolutionary activities. Relatives of the Hondurans imprisoned in Nicaragua have formed an association that has been pressuring the Honduran Government in an attempt to obtain official interest in the fate of their relatives. This may have had an influence on the decision to exchange the prisoners for the Sandinist weapons.

A spokesman for the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has said that it is not possible to give a probable date for the exchange, "because we do not know yet if the Nicaraguan Government will accept the proposal in the terms in which it is drafted." Honduras and Nicaragua exchanged prisoners in January. At that time, more than 30 Honduran fishermen were exchanged for an undetermined number of Nicaraguans.

SECURITY COUNCIL REVIEWS CONTADORA COMMITMENTS

PA141857 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The National Security Council met yesterday for the purpose of analyzing the commitments that might be acquired through signing the Contadora peace document and the direct border demarcation negotiations with El Salvador.

The work commissions of the Central American nations and Contadora that are preparing the peace document, which could put an end to the growing tension in the area, will meet next Wednesday in Panama to discuss the mechanisms that would be enforced in the event that the document is signed.

Other topics discussed during the meeting called by President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova included the protocols signed in Washington concerning the Military Assistance Treaty of 1954 with the United States. Minister of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga said that the meeting also discussed the commitments that the Contadora Document,entails in matters of disarmament, regulation of mechanisms of verification and control, and the process of internal reconciliation in the area. The official added that "the issue of disarmament is of interest to all countries, but it is a particular obligation for Nicaragua." He also said: "Honduras would be particularly interested in discussing the issue of international military maneuvers."

The minister of the presidency said the Contadora Group has proposed that the military maneuvers, such as the ones that Honduras and the United States carry out, be regulated. He gave assurances that Honduras is willing to accept the regulation of the maneuvers, but that "these have been carried out prior to the Central American crisis, continue to be carried out, and will continue in the future, even after the crisis is over." He added that the maneuvers should be regulated so as not to produce another crisis in the area nor worsen the crisis, but to seek to solve the Central American problem.

When the minister was asked if there was a Panamanian proposal to mediate between the Sandinist Army and the high-ranking Honduran military officers, he answered: "This is exactly what is going to be discussed at the meeting to be held in Panama on 19 June along with the four other aspects that have been mentioned." "Disarmament, verification, and control, and the reconciliation that is being demanded from Nicaragua with the forces fighting the government," are among the other topics.

Arriaga added that during the meeting, they also discussed the work that has been done for the demarcation of the border with El Salvador with the committee members Ramon Hernandez Alfaro and Carlos Lopez Contreras. The meeting also discussed the recently signed protocols that have been added to the Military Treaty of 1954, concerning the construction and maintenance of airports and a protocol on military aid between Honduras and the United States.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA APPEALS TO JOURNALISTS 'PATRIOTIC SPIRIT'

PA150425 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega at meeting with the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, place not given; broadcast in progress -- live or recorded]

[Text] ...[Sentence indistinct] So it is not the same to supply spare parts for 100 radio sets as to supply spares for 12 radio sets. This pressures [words indistinct] the U.S. people directly. It is now more difficult to find those parts. We can get parts elsewhere, but their prices have been raised two or three times. For all these reasons we condemn the U.S. economic embargo against Nicaragua. This and the U.S. Congress' decision to approve funds for the counterrevolutionaries will serve to prolong the bloodshed of our people. When you express opinions such as this, you are also expressing the opinions of the Nicaraguan people.

Some journalists, who are not here at the moment, cannot close their eyes. They work on other newspapers and radio stations and describe themselves as opposed to the revolutionary process. They say they do not oppose the revolution, but only certain aspects of it. As we have pointed out, however, in practice, consciously or unconsciously, these journalists act as the instruments of a policy of foreign aggression against Nicaragua. What can we expect from them at this time of great historical importance for our country? It has not occurred to us to ask these journalists to join the FSLN or [words indistinct]. This is not what we want.

We do believe, however, that this is a momentous time, when men, women, and youths of Nicaragua must make a patriotic decision. What can we expect from these newspapers and radio stations that describe themselves as dissident and in disagreement with the revolution? We appeal to their patriotic spirit and their essence as Nicaraguans. Despite everything, we choose to think that they are not conscious instruments of the imperialist aggression. We think that their lack of understanding of this revolutionary process and their links to a specific historical interest have led to act in this manner.

When there is a resolution like the one approved by the U.S. Congress, there is no doubt who is the aggressor against Nicaragua. There is no mistaking now who is the aggressor against Nicaragua. If anyone had the slightest doubt, it can no longer exist. The least that can be done by a person who considers himself a Nicaraguan and feels like a Nicaraguan is to oppose this arrogant, aggressive, imperialist stance of the U.S. Administration, which imposes policy on the U.S. Congress. This is the least we can expect, that the supply of millions [of dollars] to mercenary forces be rejected, that the supply of CIA money through several channels be rejected, that the supply of paper and ink from the United States be rejected. We say this because when the embargo was implemented, the U.S. State Department said it would continue to allow aid for those opposed to the Sandinist regime to enter Nicaragua. This was part of the actions carried out by armed sectors opposed to Sandinism. Just as they had been sending money to the armed sectors opposed to the Sandinist regime, they also would continue sending money to the unarmed opposition in Nicaragua. They specifically meant the supply of paper and ink for a newspaper here in Nicaragua.

For this reason, we think honest Nicaraguans should reject this type of aid, this type of assistance. We would be willing to make efforts to secure other means of supply or distribute the resources we have for this newspaper. We see that it is necessary and vital for the historical projection of the new journalists, who are said to represent the Nicaraguan people to defend their right to repeat this catchphrase now, otherwise the people will condemn them. The people will stop listening to them. The people will stop reading them. This is a people who have already chosen a path of transformation in the pluralist framework of a mixed economy and nonalignment. This noble, revolutionary people give their enemies a chance. For the first time, this people have had access to the news media.

Since we stated at the beginning that in the past the news media was in the hands of this country's ruling groups, we must note the struggle honest journalists waged from within that news media. These journalists entrenched themselves in the media despite its antipopular political nature and worked for the people. Of course, many of them were dismissed when it was discovered that they worked for the people. They were dismissed from newspapers or radio stations and left jobless.

The work carried out by these journalists was invaluable for the Nicaraguan people's struggle. Some now say this work was carried out by the media directorate, the media editorial council, or the media owners. In truth, the media owners concerned themselves only with the distribution of earnings. Political control through this media supposedly existed. A struggle was waged between the honest, consistent journalists and the dominance system defended by the [words indistinct] directorate.

During this meeting we cannot fail to remember the heroic journalists who shed their blood fighting the Somozist dictatorship. We remember the heroic journalists who, at the difficult moments of their confrontation with the Somozist dictatorship, had the courage to take up a rifle and die fighting against this dictatorship. These journalists set an example at that decisive moment for the future of the Nicaraguan people. This is an example we cannot forget. We must keep this example before us at all times so that Nicaraguan journalists like Biacotello, Montoya, and other companeros are not only morally willing to wield a rifle to confront an eventual direct intervention by U.S. troops, but are ready -- they are being trained at the people's militias -- to enter this combat if necessary.

Free fatherland or death!

ORTEGA TO SEEK CONTADORA MEDIATION WITH U.S.

PA162307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Jun 85

[By Denis Garcia Salinas]

[Text] Managua, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will demand from the Contadora Group that "special measures" be presented to the U.S. Government to at least ensure some guarantees for making progress in the peaceful negotiation of the crisis. The Sandinist leader said that approval in Congress of a $38 million package for the "contras" constitutes "blackmail by Washington and a serious blow against the Contadora Group" (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama), which has been seeking a peacefully negotiated solution to the Central American conflict for the past 2 years.

Given the current circumstances, Daniel Ortega believes that it is "ridiculous" to discuss "disarmament and the withdrawal of advisers" during the upcoming "Contadora" meeting scheduled for 18 June in Panama "when there is a declaration of war" against the Sandinists.

Following a meeting with Philippe Moreaux, executive president of the French community in Belgium, Ortega said that "Contadora" must immediately present measures to the United States to "create at least a framework of guarantees to ensure progress in negotiations that revolve around that Central American country."

Daniel Ortega reaffirmed his decision to ratify the "Contadora peace document," and called on the White House to return to the negotiation table at Manzanillo (Mexico) to resume talks abandoned by the U.S. envoy in mid-January which led to a worsening of the regional political situation.

Nicaragua recently said it has decided to suspend its commitment to withdraw more Cuban military instructors and will continue to arm itself for defense in view of U.S. interventionist threats.

The Sandinists withdrew 100 Cuban military advisers on 2 May in keeping with a plan specified in "the Contadora Document," which was presented on 7 September 1984, to ease tension in the area and improve troubled Nicaraguan-U.S. relations.

A few days ago, Nicaragua invited the Contadora Group to send a special commission to carry out an "in situ" inspection of the Nicaraguan San Juan River area where the rebels were dislodged from La Penca, one of their largest military bases. Currently, the Army enjoys full control over La Penca, where Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) rebels held three bases.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SPEAKS AT HOSPITAL INAUGURATION

PA150238 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1820 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Speech by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra at inauguration of new field hospital in Apanas -- live]

[Text] Dear relatives of our fallen companeros and of our seasoned youths of the Patriotic Military Service [SMP], who today defend our homeland. Dear brothers, special guests:

Today, Our Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has formed new special units of the SMP. These units have contributed to our Army's effort over the past few months to step up our military campaigns and attacks against the enemies of our homeland and the mercenaries of imperialism. We are sure that these new units, the Cristobal Vanegas and Reiterio Tijerino Battalions, will beef up our victorious drive against mercenaries all over the country with the same patriotic ardor and revolutionary awareness of all of our Army's combatants.

Just as our Army has victoriously dislodged the mercenaries of imperialism in the south from the banks of the San Juan River, and just as we dislodged the traitor Pastora's mercenary forces from their main base of operations at La Penca, these brand-new units will strengthen our military network on the northern border to prevent the mercenaries who come from Honduras from going unpunished.

Recently, the mercenary forces have increasingly felt our troops' blows throughout the country. As a result of this, the enemy forces that operate both in the north and the south have been forced to withdraw to their bases in Honduras and Costa Rica. Since last year, our Army has been planning to increase the people's defense mobilization. This massive mobilization plan will be centered on the EPS structure and, particularly, on the SMP combatants, who are the best among our people and youth to wield arms to defend their future and their present; to follow the example of our heroes and martyrs who have fallen in the past, and to maintain the self-determination, the sovereignty, the freedom, and the independence of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Here we see the best of our youth, the most enthusiastic and the most conscientious with whom we have been able to beef up our forces, strengthen the people's massive defense mobilization, and successfully hit the plans of imperialism and its mercenary forces that operate in various sectors of the country. During these past months of 1985, we have seen the people's fists, these Nicaraguan cubs, as the people so fondly call them, together with the militiamen's fists, those of the companeros in our reserve battalions, and the fists of the Interior Ministry's combatants defeat the plans of imperialsim and the mercenaries in the north and south. Each day we have seen the EPS expand its area of operation up to and including the border. Last year, we did not have the force nor the means to permanently defend our sacred national territory in this area.

With our development and massive mobilization plans over the past few months, as well as with the other special Army plans, we are sure that the blows aginst the CIA and imperialist mercenaries will be stepped up and the strategic defeat of this mercenary arm of imperialism will get closer. Also during this modest event today, we commemorate the first anniversary of the German Pomares field hospital. This field hospital has helped the Army meet its operational needs in this region. The hospital has also served the civilian population. This field hospital has operated for 1 year thanks to the unselfish efforts of all its personnel. We want to especially mention our Cuban brothers who, together with Nicaraguans, make the operation of the hospital possible.

This field hospital, including the materials, instruments, and so on, was donated by our Cuban brothers.

Yesterday, through President Commander Daniel Ortega and on behalf of the FSLN, our revolutionary government made a pronouncement on the latest U.S. Congress decision whereby the U.S. Administration succeeded in imposing its policy on the majority of the Congress. What does this mean? It means that the escalation of the aggression which the U.S. Administration has been advocating all through 1985 has been realized. During the first months of this year, the regrouped mercenary forces, hit hard all during 1984 both in Honduras and Costa Rica, to launch them into our country's interior. By this time, we knew that these mercenaries had been resolutely hit by our troops. These forces have now been forced to flee to their sanctuaries in Costa Rica's Atlantic region, while those in the north have been forced to regroup again in territories close to our borders.

Also during the first months of this year, the U.S. Administration walked out of the Manzanillo talks. These talks permitted the United States and Nicaragua to discuss our disagreements in a civilized manner.

During these past months, the U.S. Administration has boycotted all of Nicaragua's efforts at bilateral relations with both the Honduran and the Costa Rican Governments. Also during these past few months, the U.S. Administration has made efforts to sabotage, in one way or another, the negotiation process known as Contadora.

At the same time that all these aggressive, interventionist steps were taken, the United States increased its military presence in the area by land, air, and sea. The United States has also increased its acts of espionage against our national territory. The United States has consistently violated our airspace and territorial waters. It has introduced its secret agents into Nicaragua and other Central American countries in order to better prepare its strategic operational move in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, where they plan to eventually carry out a direct intervention with U.S. troops.

Also in these past months, the U.S. Administration has implemented several economic, political, and diplomatic measures to better strangle the Sandinist revolution. In a nutshell, this has been the U.S. Government stance during the first months of 1985. What happened during the past few weeks? The U.S. Government has escalated this situation even further. The idea is no longer only to misrepresent Nicaragua's efforts to find formulas for a better understanding with its neighbors. Over the past few weeks, you have learned how the United States -- through the CIA -- causes provocation and border conflicts in order to create a dangerous level of tension that will lead to a confrontation between the Nicaraguan Armed Forces and Honduras and also between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments.

Before arriving here, we learned that they plan attacks in the Penas Blancas border area. They even plan to use planes bearing the same markings as our aircraft, thus aggravating even further this tense situation that the CIA has created at the southern border through the mercenaries. This has already brought about the deaths of two Costa Ricans, members of the Costa Rican armed forces. An attack has been announced for these days at that place. Also during the past few weeks, you learned that the United States, stepping up its efforts to strangle us, decreed an economic and commerical embargo against our country and our people. Even though the U.S. Government did not have U.S. congressional approval for military support of the mercenary forces, and because of the blows being dealt to the mercenary forces, in the past few months and weeks the United States has made a big effort to save the forces that have again come from Honduras.

With congressional approval, the United States currently supports these forces in an effort to save them from our offensives. We are convinced that these mercenary forces will not be saved. Unashamedly, they have introduced helicopters, land transportation vehicles, and armament, particularly during the past few weeks, as a result of our troops' drive against the forces that operate from the Honduran territory.

In a recent communique, the Honduran Government indicated that, when the helicopter incident occurred at Las Segovias on the Honduran border, they did not have information regarding Honduran helicopters in this front. This is a clear indication that the helicopter, damaged by our rifle fire when it violated our airspace, belonged to the CIA mercenaries and supported the mercenary forces that are trying to strengthen themselves so as not to be disabled completely when confronted by the people's weapons.

This is another indication of the escalated interventionism of the present U.S. Administration. Parallel to the announcement of U.S. congressional aid to Reagan's mercenaries, there was a meeting in El Salvador of the Triple A's -- that is, the mercenaries Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero -- to announce a merger of the mercenary forces under a single political leadership. The purpose of this is to create conditions for the maneuvers by the interventionist imperialists, as well as to have ready, within the coming weeks and months, a political leadership that would justify the establishment of a mercenary government, which would in turn facilitate the participation of other armies, particularly U.S. forces, in actions against Nicaragua.

By this step, endorsed by the Congress, the U.S. Administration has not only sabotaged Contadora, but has also struck a very harsh blow at it today, in hopes of eliminating the Contadora Group, which has been an obstacle in the way of its interventionist intentions. However, we are certain that Contadora will be able to fend off this attempted blow and continue its efforts to find a negotiated political formula that will avert the attempted intervention and bring peace to the Central American region.

In its attempt to deepen the crisis and with increased interventionism, in the past few weeks the U.S. Administration has also managed to get Brooklyn Rivera -- with whom the Nicaraguan Government has been discussing some aspects of the problems of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama and other Indians on the Atlantic coast -- to vacillate, in order to hinder the progress that Nicaragua has been making in this effort with the Indians. Despite this vacillation the U.S. Administration dictated to Rivera, the effort that the Nicaraguan Government has been making with the Indian population in the Atlantic region has continued. It is to the revolution's interest to continue strengthening this effort.

We have seen, in this brief summary, how over the past weeks and months, the U.S. Administration has been escalating its criminal war against Nicaragua that has caused so much pain and death among the civilian population, among our children, women, and particularly among our poor peasants in the areas affected by the war.

As our revolutionary government accurately indicated yesterday, in the past few weeks Mr Reagan has increasingly paved the way for a direct intervention in Nicaragua and in the Central American region. What are we going to do in that situation? Are we going to surrender in the face of this arrogant, immoral, criminal, and shameless attitude on the part of the present U.S. Administration? Will the revolution perchance bow to the whims of the grouchy U.S. President? Does our revolution have a heart of butter that will easily melt in the face of the threats and whims of the imperialists and warmongers? No. Our revolution is firm.

Our revolution is Sandinist, firm, mature, and clear-thinking, and despite this complex situation into which the United States has plunged the Central American region, we are determined to continue succeeding and are convinced that this interventionist march will be stopped by the U.S. people themselves and by the U.S. congressmen who were caught by surprise by this Reagan administration maneuver. It will be halted by the governments of Latin America and Europe and by the peoples of the world, who condemn intervention and who want the Central American region to attain peace through negotiation and to achieve a solution that is just and worthy of the Central American peoples, especially the Nicaraguan people, who have shed so much blood and sweat in order to be free and independent, and to build a new society that revolves primarily around the interests of the people -- of the peasants and workers, students and youths -- a society in which the primary interests that we promote are the interests of those who in the past were exploited by the traitorous bourgeoisie, by the [23-second break in transmission] officials and Sandinists.

What then, are we to do in the face of this interventionist activity that President Reagan has been increasing to date? First of all, it must be noted that we Nicaraguans are not going to lose any sleep, or lose our enthusiasm or confidence in this revolution that -- despite Reagan's intentions, his million of dollars, his pressures, and his criminal mercenary war -- will reach its sixth anniversary soon, on 19 July. First of all, this revolution, far from losing its impetus, will be strengthened in spirit and commitment to struggle, and in its confidence that it will gradually overcome the difficulties that all revolutions impose in order to emerge from the inherited poverty and overcome the serious economic and social difficulties that we are experiencing. We do not hide these difficulties; they are basically the result of that criminal policy that the U.S. Government has pursued against us. However, we are certain that we will be able to surmount them little by little along this harsh revolutionary path of dignity and freedom.

Thus, we are facing this difficult moment by strengthening our patriotic and revolutionary morale, our pride in being free Nicaraguans, free Latin Americans, and our satisfaction in not yielding to the whims of the arrogant imperialist to the north, our satisfaction in doing what we Nicaraguans want to do whether Mr Reagan likes it or not, our satisfaction in building our own democracy and not the kind of democracy perceived by the imperialists. Ours is a democracy to solve our people's problems, not a democracy to satisfy the bourgeoisie, while the rest of the people are only more or less all right.

We want a democracy for the people that will also have, as we have said, a mixed economy and political pluralism. However, it should be clear that this democracy will always work for and primarily defend the people: the most humble, the ones who were most exploited in the past and those who are the most needy today. This revolution will never be an instrument of the bourgeoisie for exploiting the people and will never submit to U.S. imperialism as occurred in the past. This revolution will be, as it has been to date and as it will be in the future, a revolution for our working people, our peasants, laborers, artisans, Indians, Negroes, and Miskitos; in sum, for all of the Nicaraguan people.

Therefore, we are going to face this difficult moment by reiterating to our enemies that this revolution is not disheartened; this revolution is succeeding. That is why they want to destroy us: because we are succeeding, because we are about to be 6 years old. It pains the imperialists to know that for 6 years, here in Central America there has been a dignified, independent government that does not submit to its interests, that is not a puppet, that does not act like a prissy damsel [damisela] in response to its pressure, that is not a shameless government that will do what it wants in this region and in other parts of the world, that does not obey its dictates in international forums.

This is a revolution that basically adheres to the principles of self-determination and nonalignment, and that domestically and in foreign affairs does what it believes is the fair and proper thing to do at all times and in all circumstances.

They cannot imagine how the Somozas, Robelos, Cruzes, [words indistinct], and Caleros who prevailed in the past, have been replaced today here in Central America by the representatives of the humble and the working people, who are carrying out a revolution that is democratic, popular, Latin Americanist, independent, Sandinist, Bolivarian, Zapatist and pro-Marti; in sum, a true revolution.

What we want to reiterate to our enemies with emphasis, which is why I have spoken extensively on this point, is that our morale is not becoming deflated; that with these measures, our morale is rising, our convictions are being strengthened, our determination to continue forward is becoming firmer and, despite our problems, our revolution is advancing. Others are giving us a hand. Others are giving us the bread that they are taking away from us. We are advancing. We are defeating the mercenaries. Despite everything, and despite our many difficulties, we are gradually attaining some social solutions in the areas of health, education, and other areas.

That is why we have faith in the future. We have faith in this revolution. That is why I said that while it is true we will keep our eyes open and our arms firmly holding our rifles aloft in order to continue winning the war that imperialism is losing, this does not mean that we are going to deprive the people of their well-deserved right to rest, recreation, studies, cultural advancement, prayers, religion, and tranquillity. Our people want to live without the fear of that unrest that imperialism has imposed upon us and we are not going to deprive them of that right.

Amid difficulties, our revolution even has time to attend this inauguration, which is a right of the people, a right of our combatants, and it also represents our country at international events. This is what irks Mr Reagan; he is irked by the fact that this revolution, despite its material, technological, and military difficulties, will soon be celebrating its sixth anniversary. During these past 6 years this revolution has consolidated and is irreversible. It is with this same spirit that we, the Latin American peoples, the U.S. people themselves, the peoples of the world, the humble people of Nicaragua, receive the slap on the face that Reagan administered with his interference at the U.S. Congress during the voting for aid to the mercenary forces.

However, the revolutionary morale must always be accompanied by the libertarian rifle. This is why we are going to confront this situation, combining our morale for victory with our Sandinist morale of triumph and with further strengthening of the various tasks of the defense and, above all, the various offensives that we will increase in the next few weeks and months against the mercenaries who operate at the border area and in other areas of our country.

On several occasions we have said that all our people, our youth, all of us, would like to have the peace and tranquility that would allow us to use all our energies to resolve the economic and social difficulties our country inherited from the past. This is what we would like. We would like to see all our youths, peasants, laborers, men, and women who work in the area of national defense, solely dedicated to the task of the country's reconstruction. This why in the past few months we decided to strengthen those wishes of the people by increasing the forces of the people in the area of defense so that this day will come sooner than later. In the measure that we have increased the mass involvement of the people in the area of defense, the blows dealt on the mercenary enemy have been stronger. In this manner, the victory which will return the peace we have lost comes nearer every day.

Of course, we face the danger that the defeat of the mercenaries is used by Reagan to introduce, as an alternative, his interventionist troops. However, our duty right now is to defeat that mercenary force, and face Reagan in the diplomatic and political fields and force him to accept and respect the triumph and that the differences between us be solved through negotiations and dialogue. Should this political negotiation not come about, we are not going to emerge as a force without an alternative. As of now, and with every mercenary blow, we must multiply all of the other mechanisms in the area of national defense to reject, bog down, resist, bleed, and defeat an eventual U.S. intervention. This is the situation that our working people must face. They must continue to forge the revolution through their hard work and, while defeating the mercenary forces, prepare for an eventual U.S. intervention. We are certain that they know how to get into Nicaragua, but we also know how they will leave Nicaragua. In this sense, the tasks ahead of us in the next few months will be difficult because they must be carried out amid the material difficulties the country is facing. However, they are vital tasks that are necessary to proceed along the revolutionary path that, to date, Reagan has not been able to crush and defeat.

To conclude this event, we would like to point out that our revolutionary government, our people, our Armed Forces, and our combatants have never even considered an understanding or negotiation with Reagan's mercenaries. We have been very clear that Nicaragua must seek negotiation and dialogue, but this negotiation and dialogue must be with the leaders of this aggression, of this war. That is why we say that the Manzanillo dialogue must be renewed. During this dialogue Nicaragua can talk to the leaders of the military aggression against Nicaragua who are the top-ranking officials of the current U.S. Administration.

Therefore, during this event, and before these arms and these rifles, we wish to reaffirm that our greeting to the sixth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution is that our revolution, our government, and our people in arms will not fall into the trap of the imperialists or other forces who want to place the Somozist mercenaries and the Nicaraguan people in the same bag; and that this revolution will never, under any circumstances, pressure, or blackmail, even during the hardest moments of threats, reach an agreement with those mercenaries who have sold themselves to U.S. orders and who served as the physical instruments of the imperialists to inflict more than 8,000 victims among our people during this war. We cannot negotiate or reach an agreement with those who, in the past and today, have murdered our peasants, women, children, and old people in a cowardly and criminal manner. We will never negotiate with those mercenaries. They should get this out of their minds once and for all; those arrogant North Americans and other blackmailers had better forget that Nicaragua will yield in that direction. We will continue to crush and defeat the mercenaries as we have been doing to date. All they want through this negotiation maneuver with us is to save the mercenaries from the complete defeat they are already facing and to which they have been condemned.

Today, we wanted to ratify the revolutionary government's determination not to give in to pressures. We will not lead our people to a shameful dialogue and negotiation with those who have murdered our own people. I also wanted to tell our enemies, especially the U.S. people, that the warmongers -- with their disrespect for the U.S. youths -- have even calculated the casualties that an eventual U.S. intervention would suffer here in Nicaragua. They have estimated more than 20,000 U.S. casualties in the first few months of the intervention. This is how the U.S. warmongers calculate the casualties among their own youths. They do it as they would figure out a big car sale or the profits in dollars they receive from their commercial transactions. In this way, they show their disrespect for the U.S. people. If they do this with their own people, what can we expect from the current administration's arrogant warmongers?

We want to tell those warmongers that if the intervention is launched it will not only be rejected by our people within Nicaragua, but it will also be rejected by the peoples of Central America. It will face an anti-interventionist battle in the Central American region. That is why we believe there is still time to avert this and that is why our government announced yesterday -- and Commander Daniel Ortega said in an interview -- that there is still time to rectify this policy.

Today, as we see these youths who are joining new EPS units and as we see the Cuban and Nicaraguan doctors, we see confidence in the future and enthusiasm for the present. We see the Sandinist spirit strengthened. It is with that spirit that we are preparing today to commemorate, to celebrate 19 July, the sixth anniversary of our revolution, which will firmly continue along the path of Sandino, Carlos Fonseca, and Zeledon, the path of dignified, free, brave, courageous, and bold men like these Sandino cubs who today are taking up their weapons for the defense of our fatherland and our revolution.

Free fatherland! [crowd shouts: "Or death!"]

TINOCO ON OAS COMMISSION, 'CIA PROVOCATION'

PA132329 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The commission made up of representatives of the Contadora Group member countries and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares will visit Costa Rica next week to investigate the 31 May incident on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco informed "Extra Newscast" of this, adding that Nicaragua is evaluating recent developments to define its stance at the Contadora Group's 18 June meeting.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] The Contadora Group will meet on 18 June. What will Nicaragua propose at that meeting?

[Tinoco] We are evaluating the current international developments. There have been developments that seriously jeopardize regional peace. This includes the artificial hightening by the [U.S.] Administration of the tensions between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the plans for and start of new U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras, and most importantly, the possible approval by the U.S. Congress of aid for the counter-revolution. All these developments weigh heavily on and influence the Central American situation. Therefore, we are currently evaluating them to define our stance at the upcoming Contadora Group meeting in the light of those developments.

[Reporter] When will the joint Contadora OAS commission to investigate the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border incident begin its work?

[Tinoco] The OAS Permanent Council has instructed the commission to visit Costa Rica. It is expected that the visit will take place next week. [end recording]

Victor Hugo Tinoco stated that the attack against the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica is nothing more than a new CIA provocation designed to create a conflict between Nicaragua and its southern neighbor.

[Begin recording] [Tinoco] The U.S. Government's intelligence machinery devised this provocation in an attempt to escalate the regional crisis and create more tension between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

To a certain extent the United States is attempting to create a new, artificial problem -- or as Nicaraguans say, to kindle the fire -- and maintain the tension in reaction to the OAS' decisionto send a commission to the area, which in itself is a partial solution to the problem. The embassy attack was an artificial provocation staged by the right-wing group Free Costa Rica Movement and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], a mercenary group operating from Costa Rica with offices in San Jose. The Costa Rican Government admittedly reacted with moderation, rejecting and condemning the attack.

[Reporter] How will Nicaragua respond to these provocations, particularly in view that more are expected?

[Tinoco] Above all Nicaragua must defend its borders. With regard to provocations at embassies, we will do all within our power to thwart their success in creating an incident. [end recording]

'PROVOCATEURS' DISRUPT OBANDO Y BRAVO'S WELCOME

PA151410 Bluefields Radio Zinica in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Interior Ministry communique dated 14 June]

[Text] The Interior Ministry hereby reports to our people that on 13 June, a meeting was held between a government commission led by Companero Rene Nunez of the Ministry of the Presidency and the committee organizing the welcome ceremony for Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo led by Msgr Bosco Vivas. At this meeting, it was decided that the only persons authorized to enter the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport during the welcome ceremony for Cardinal Obando y Bravo would be the reception committee members along with 12 religious leaders and a representation of 100 special guests of the Catholic Church. The rest of the parishioners would remain in front of the airport, but on the northern highway.

At 1700 on 14 June, a group of approximately 80 provocateurs, who were on the southern side of the airport, violated the agreements established bh the church-government commission and started to attack the Sandinist police, who, following strict orders of the interior minister, were not bearing any weapons and were fulfilling their mission of maintaining public order.

A few minutes later, this group of provocateurs violently broke into the airport installations, disregarding the explanations given by the police and two priests, Osvaldo Tijerino and Jose Luis Montoya. The group then attacked the Sandinist police, leaving a toll of 11 injured policemen and 2 destroyed vehicles. In view of the seriousness of these actions, the Sandinist police evicted the group of provocateurs and placed them back in the area that the commission had assigned for visitors.

Meanwhile, during the cardinal's trip from the airport to the Managua, groups of provocateurs availed themselves of this opportunity to attack several Sandinist policemen and vehicles. It is noteworthy to point out that in spite of the provocations and insults as well as the aggressive and political attitude of certain groups, no one was injured.

Issued in the city of Managua, 14 June 1985 by the Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Interior.

OPPOSITION GROUP OUTLINES WORK PROGRAM

PA141415 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Statement issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, in San Salvador on 12 June; read by Arturo Cruz -- recorded]

[Text] On 1 March, the Nicaraguan resistance backed the Democratic Coordinating Board initiative to urge the FSLN to hold a national dialogue convoked by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference. On 27 April, before the start of his trip to Moscow, Daniel Ortega categorically rejected our peace initiative. Thus he underscored his regime's intransigence and proved his commitment to prolonging the civil war, keeping the country subjugated, destabilizing the Central American region, and allowing Soviet penetration in our hemisphere.

When the period granted expired, and in view of the FSLN's rejection, the undersigned voiced our unyielding decision to continue fighting together on all fronts while always granting priority to a political solution that would spare our people from suffering. In solidarity with our fellow citizens' democratic aspirations, reacting to the support received, and committed to consolidating national unity and strengthening our alliance, the undersigned agreed that as of today, we will become the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, the organization in charge of conducting the efforts by democratic Nicaraguans on all fronts of struggle.

We reiterate before our people and the world that our demands to the FSLN stem from our own historical commitment to obtain the reconciliation of Nicaragua's children and to establish the foundation for a genuine democracy and the bases for the country's moral and material restoration.

We summarize our three commitments as follows:

National reconciliation: This is a priority task, and it will be based on an amnesty or total pardon for political and related crimes, which will be applicable to every Nicaraguan so as to strengthen judicial branch, the abolition of inspection tribunals [tribunales de inspeccion], the abolition of the death penalty, the inalienable right to self-defense, the demilitarization of society; restitution for arbitrary and unjust actions committed, and the enhancement of our national values, such as our religious, human, and cultural values.

Foundation for democracy: To establish the foundation for a democracy through the immediate installation of a de jure government which ensures the predominance of the civil society over the state, true political pluralism, free elections allowing the participation of all the political forces without exception, the subjection of all armed bodies to civilian authorities, independence among the state branches, just solutions for the demands of the ethnic minorities -- in sum the foundation must reinforce the inalienability of all fundamental rights and liberties.

Transition toward democracy requires the establishment of a reconciliation government backed by all country's active forces, which will have among its basic tasks the summoning of free elections for a constituent assembly. The reconciliation government should not extend beyond a year, a period during which the electoral processes will be supervised by inter-American organizations.

Basis for national reconstruction: The fundamental basis for national reconstruction would be a new social pact. This new social pact will be based on the equitable responsibility and participation of all sectors of the civil society in the efforts as well as equitable benefits.

Thus, economic development will be in harmony with social justice and political freedom to generate trust in all of the country's sectors.

We stress that the rights of peasants and workers are essential elements of social peace and that these elements together with businessmen and professionals will be the prime factors in the national reconstruction. The state's role would be to regulate the national economy, but the current central role would be abolished. The reconciliation government will reorganize the state institutions and will return to the private sector all those production and trade activities and other services that sector can handle more efficiently for the sake of the common well-being. We are struggling for a Nicaragua where the civilian society will play as great a role as possible and the state role will only be as large as is necessary.

To end, we state that the cause of democracy in Nicaragua is vital for Nicaraguans as well as for the other Central American peoples. The FSLN refusal to democratize Nicaragua is a direct threat to the rest of Central America. The most recent violations of Costa Rican territory and the murder of two guardsmen from that country, incidents that shame and sadden us, are a prelude to new and greater tragedies. Therefore, we ask the region's active forces and governments to join the efforts to bring peace and democracy to Nicaragua with specific and effective initiatives.

God save Nicaragua.

[Signed] Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz, Alfonso Robelo

Calero, Robelo Discuss Group

PA141647 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jun 85 pp 2, 11

[Text] Despite the announcements about new Sandinist offensives, we will continue forward with our struggle until we liberate Nicaragua, Nicaraguan opposition leader Adolfo Calero said yesterday. He added that the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] seeks peace and democracy in Nicaragua and that it hopes that the Reagan government will support them with specific initiatives. Asked if UNO will establish a government in exile, Alfonso Robelo replies that such a government is not necessary because they have already liberated territory in Nicaragua.

He stated emphatically that the opposition does not have camps in Honduras or Costa Rica. All the forces that are fighting are in Nicaragua, he stressed.

He said that the Sandinist government has not kept the commitments it made at the 16th meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Washington in 1979. It has not formed a government that represents all the opposition forces and it has not stopped violating human rights. We all recognize that the past elections were a farce, he said.

Regarding Commander Eden Pastora, Robelo said that he was invited to sign their previous statement but he refused. UNO seeks national consolidation and unfortunabely, Pastora's record shows that he loses important allies. He is a person who likes to work alone and I think that the liberation of Nicaragua is a task that belongs to all democratic Nicaraguans, Robelo said.

Robelo said that he, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, struggled against Somoza, were imprisoned, and are now struggling together for their country's liberation. Calero said that Pastora has never rejected U.S. aid and has even sought it. Pastora is now in Washington.

The aid that they receive from the United States or from any organization or group will be channeled and distributed through the UNO, Calero explained. He added that UNO would have liked it if Pastora had signed the San Jose document. UNO will respect whatever Pastora decides to do and it will continue its struggle.

Regarding the U.S. economic blockade against the Sandinist government, Robelo explained that this is a sovereign U.S. decision. The fact that Ortega requested aid from communist countries shows that Nicaragua is within the Soviet orbit. The world sees it as a Soviet satellite, he said. The U.S. embargo, he added, has not weakened the Sandinists because they obtained European aid.

Calero said that some countries did not view the U.S. attitude as a trade embargo. Nevertheless, Spain cut off the commercial credits to Nicaragua, Venezuela is not supplying it with petroleum, and Mexico suspended petroleum shipments. The Central American countries have practically no trade with Nicaragua.

If the United States establishes an embargo and the Europeans help Ortega, those are sovereign decisions and one must respect them. We will carry out our struggle to achieve peace and democracy. We must respect whatever other countries decide with regard to economic relations with Sandinism, Robelo explained.

Regarding the Sandinist attack on the La Penca base, they explained that Pastora is the one who should comment on this. The base was on the banks of the San Juan River.

Calero gave a general overview of the military situation in Nicaragua as far as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] is concerned. He said that 50 clashes have been waged recently and Sandinist garrisons have been destroyed. The biggest blow was in El Cedro, in Jinotega, where a large amount of supplies was seized. The FDN has taken the war to the southern half of Nicaragua. It has cut off roads and plans to take the action to the heart of the country, Managua.

ARDE Criticizes UNO

PA141733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2348 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), headed by Eden Pastora, criticized here today the creation of the Nicaraguan Opposition Union (UNO), which will seek a political solution to the Nicaraguan conflict.

Francisco Rodriguez, ARDE's number two political official, told ACAN-EFE that his organization felt that the creation of UNO was "premature." Rodriguez described UNO as a "top-level" organization, since not all of the forces that oppose the Sandinist regime were informed. He added that not even ARDE's secretary general, Jose Davila, or Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), was informed about the creation of "UNO."

This new organization "should have begun by ironing out the existing differences between the forces that are struggling against the Nicaraguan regime," Rodriguez said. However, Rodriguez said, on behalf of ARDE "we approve of the creation of UNO, because it seeks an end to the situation the Nicaraguan people are enduring."

Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, leaders of the opposition to the Sandinist government, announced today in this capital that UNO comprises at least 12 organizations that will fight in the political arena.

CDN BLAMES SANDINISTS FOR U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

PA150424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2009 GMT 14 Jun 85

[By Filadelfo Martiniz]

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua's opposition Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] said today that the approval by the U.S. Congress of millions in aid to the contras is the result of the Sandinist government's policy of "introducing Nicaragua into the East-West conflict."

This was stated in a CDN document read today before newsmen by that group's president, Social Christian Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro. The document stresses: "The Sandinist government's ideological deviation, which seeks to impose a Marxist-Leninist regime by turning away from democracy, has introduced the Nicaraguan problem into the East-West conflict."

At the national headquarters of the Social Democratic Party, the "CDN," which was founded in 1981, maintained that "the recent decision by the U.S. Congress granting aid to the Nicaraguan rebels comes as a result of the situation prevailing here." The CDN urged the ruling FSLN to accept a dialogue with all Nicaraguans, "before a civil war totally destroys Nicaragua." The opposition group warned that today more than ever the nation "urgently" needs to hold the dialogue convened, organized, and coordinated by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, which is "highest moral authority in the country." The CDN stated clearly that all rebel groups must participate in the dialogue. Rivas Gasteazoro recalled that in December 1983 the CDN issued a document outlining the dissidents' views on the basis for starting talks with the Sandinists. Ramiro Gurdian, one of the CDN's vice presidents, said: "The FSLN wants dialogue with the United States, with the Contadora Group, with everybody except with Nicaraguans, because the Sandinists want to be at war with the people." The business leader noted that the Sandinists reject talks with Nicaraguans "because they have no answers for the people."

CASTRO CALLS FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

FL141052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of hte Councils of State and of Ministers, urged the Latin American countries to integrate economically in order to fight together and achieve true independence and social progress. In statements for the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, Fidel stressed the problem of the huge hemispheric debt with the banks of the leading capitalist powers.

The Cuban leader reiterated that it is impossible to pay the foreign debt, both for economic and financial reasons as well as political and moral ones. The Cuban president added, however, that canceling the debt and establishing a new international economic order are not enough to successfully solve the area's problems. According to Fidel, the Latin American states must integrate economically, as without that it will be impossible for them to develop as truly independent nations.

Discusses Protectionist Policies

FL141652 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City -- The revolution is not based on leadership-oriented ideas or personality cults; the revolution is based on principles, Cuban President Fidel Castro stressed during a interview with a reporter of the Mexican newspaper EL DIA. Commenting on the decline of sugar prices in the international market, the Cuban revolutionary leader indicated that the protectionist policies of the industrialized capitalist countries and the dumping practiced by the EEC are among the negative factors creating this effect.

Castro stressed, however, that in Cuba's case the situation is different because we have a huge socialist market. He added: Whatever we produce during the next 5-year period or in the next 15 years has to a large extent been sold already to the socialist countries.

SPAIN'S PRIME MINISTER GONZALEZ TO VISIT IN JULY

FL142256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] In response to an invitation from the president of the Councils of State and Government, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the prime minister of Spain, Mr Felipe Gonzalez Marguez, will pay an official visit to our country during the month of July. Prime Minister Gonzalez will be accompanied by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez and other high-level government officials.

ANPP DELEGATION TO ATTEND LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

FL122336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Headed by Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], an ANPP delegation departed today for Brazil to participate as an observer in the 11th regular meeting of the Latin American Parliament. The Cuban delegates will also attend the seventh meeting of the European Parliament and Latin American Parliament.

Stops Over in Panama

FL131944 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], Flavio Bravo, who is visiting Panama in transit, has been warmly received by the Panamanian legislature. During the meeting, matters of interest to the two legis-

The Cuban People's Government delegation will participate in the 11th regular assembly of the Latin American Parliament in Brazil.

DELEGATION TO MEET BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

FL141126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] An official Cuban delegation will meet Sunday with Brazilian President Jose Sarney. This will be the first high-level contact between the two countries since diplomatic relations were broken over 20 years ago. In Brasilia, the Cuban delegation will attend the seventh European-Latin American interparliamentary conference, which is scheduled to be held in that capital. The Cuban delegation will be headed by Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

DPRK DELEGATION TOURS BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

FL141835 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, DPRK foreign minister, member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Administration Council, and the delegation accompanying him, visited the Havana City Center for Biological Research today. The delegation received an explanation on the institution's work from the director, Manuel Limonta Vidal. The visitors toured the research center's installations and appreciated the development of the biological sciences in Cuba. They were also informed on the production of interferon. Cuba is one of 14 countries producing this substance.

YOUTH RECRUITED TO WORK IN CEMA COUNTRIES

FL131831 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Young workers, either male or female, who wish to work and qualify in CEMA socialist countries can do so if they have a minimum of 1 year experience in production or in services. Those discharged from the Interior Ministry, FAR, and Youth Labor Army can also work in socialist countries if they do not yet have a job or 1 year experience. Available workers and graduates from basic secondary school, polytechnical institutes or pre-university students who, for various reasons, have not been able to continue advanced studies and who are registered as labor reserves and are not employed may also apply.

To qualify to work in socialist countries the applicant must be 18-35 years old, in good health, and be an active revolutionary. The young workers who wish to qualify and work in socialist countries should contact their center's union section for an application. After filling out the form, the work center will hold a meeting to discuss the applicants' conduct, human relations, and the assembly's approval of the candidate. The selection of youth who are in a labor union and registered in the reserve labor force will take place at the municipal work center in charge of the process. When an applicant is a member of the Union of Young Communists he will apply at the municipal work center. A record from the base committee where he resides will be necessary.

OECS OFFICIAL ON 'CULTURAL INVASION,' IMPORTS

FL141440 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 13, CANA -- Leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) began their seventh summit here today with the outgoing chairman warning of the twin dangers of a foreign cultural invasion via television and of mounting extra-regional imports.

Chief Minister of Montserrat John Osbourne, who handed over the chairmanship to Grenada Prime Minister Herbert Blaize, devoted much of his speech to problems of trade, a burning issue in the region. He said that trade within the larger group in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) is constrained by problems such as non-tariff arrangements, transportation, the attitude of consumers, and intensive competition from cheaper mass produced goods entering the area. He said the member states of the nearly four-year old OECS had met strong opposition in their attempts to introduce measures aimed at revitalizing trade. He did not elaborate but is believed to be referring to difficulties in selling OECS goods to Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica.

Said Osbourne: Let me emphasize that we in the less developed OECS countries consider the more developed countries' markets crucial to our survival and when we demonstrate commitment to the regional cause, it is only fair that we be given reciprocal treatment. I sincerely hope therefore, that all member territories (of Caricom) will cooperate in an effort to secure the maximum level of trade benefit for the region as a whole, he added.

Osbourne said that the region needed to produce more and re-educate peoples to appreciate Caribbean goods if it were to combate such ills as the consistent increase in the food import bill from extra-regional sources.

In addition, the Monserrat chief minister spoke out against the harmful effects which the foreign media, in particular television, was having on efforts within the region to promote the idea of eat more of what we produce and produce more of what we eat. He said the Caribbean is witnessing a cultural invasion which could work against the national goals and aspirations of member states because it is difficult to change taste while our people are being bombarded with the virtues of costly-regional goods.

As a region, we need to address the whole question of external cultural penetration and the controls that can reasonably be imposed. But we need to do more. We need to constantly work towards improving the quality of local produce and to foster the creative energies of our people, he added.

Osbourne said the OECS was experiencing an economic crisis manifested in declining export earnings, increased expenditure on imports of both consumer items and raw materials for industries. He said: The resultant contraction of our economies is having serious social, if not political consequences. The rising unemployment level, for example, can raise the crime rate, encourage the use of drugs, generate unrest and lead generally to anti-social behaviour.

The director-general of the OECS, Dr Vaughn Lewis, who also spoke at the opening ceremony referred to the importance of maintaining and continually strengthening the coherence of the organisation as the regional and international economic environment remains fraught with difficulties for our small and fragile economies.

It is becoming increasingly evident too, that given the state of the international environment, member governments of the organisation must urgently, and for our own self-protection, devise a systematic and collective diplomatic strategy and relevant institutional arrangements, to underpin our strategies of aid and trade in a wider world with little sympathy for small countries, Lewis said.

The OECS leaders are discussing security, trade, joint overseas representation, and LIAT [Leeward Island Air Transport], the regional air carrier during their two-day meeting.

JAMAICA

TROOPS REMAIN IN GRENADA TO MAINTAIN SECURITY

FL141753 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 14, CANA -- Jamaican soldiers in Grenada will not return home until mid-July, more than a month later than originally scheduled, Army Chief of Staff Major General Robert Neish said.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister Edward Seaga had announced that remaining Jamaican soldiers in the East Caribbean island would be home by June, but Neish told the GLEANER newspaper that Grenada had requested that troops remain to carry out certain security measures.

At the height of the invasion the Americans had about 6,000 soldiers in Grenada, but these have been withdrawn leaving about 30 security personnel.

LEGISLATOR ON PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE TO DRUG TRADE

FL141549 Bridgetown CANA in English 1353 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 13, CANA -- Jamaican parliamentarian and government adviser on women's affairs Princess Lawes has warned that until the country found other means or an alternative to provide the unemployed youth with a livelihood, the island's marijuana trade will not be killed. According to the official JAMPRESS News Agency, Miss Lawes made the remarks in a parliamentary speech Wednesday during the budget debate.

She said that no one in the world desired the crubing of drug trafficking as she did. But I think it unrealistic for anyone outside to think we in Jamaica have enough of the resources necessary to counter the ganja trade, she said.

We fool ourselves if we think we can kill ganja trade in Jamaica until we find other means or alternatives for it, by which the unemployed youth can live. We need to offer those unemployed youth an alternative. What we need is a means to give people a way to earn an honest living. Lawes pointed out that the Jamaican youth has to live and eat, JAMPRESS said.

Jamaica is reputed to be the third largest supplier of marijuana to the U.S. and is becoming an increasingly important transshipment port for hard drugs. Washington has been putting pressure on the government here to crack down harder on the trade.